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## U.S. Seizes Russian on Spy Charge

UN Translator Held in Seattle

SEATTLE, Feb. 8 (UPI)—A Russian who works as a translator at the United Nations was in jail today on charges of trying to buy secret information about U.S. missile defenses from a U.S. Air Force sergeant.

Alexander V. Tikhomirov, 37, who lives with his wife and daughter in New York, was arrested as a Soviet spy yesterday by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents after a meeting with the sergeant.

He was held in city jail in lieu of \$100,000 bond while federal officials tried to determine whom he wanted them to notify in his behalf.

"I protest my detention and I ask you to inform our consul in Washington, D.C., and our mission in New York," Mr. Tikhomirov said in a thick Russian accent at his arraignment.

The FBI charged him with attempting espionage "from personal information" and information furnished by a confidential source who is a technical sergeant in the U.S. Air Force.

The information concerned anti-aircraft and missile weapons and installations defending the Pacific Northwest.

### \$300 Payoff

The FBI said the sergeant, who was not identified, contacted an agent on Dec. 6 and reported that Mr. Tikhomirov had met him in Seattle, given him \$300 to obtain some secret material and set another meeting for yesterday.

The Soviet citizen was arrested outside the Colonial Theater in downtown Seattle after receiving secret documents.

A preliminary hearing was scheduled for Wednesday to determine if the FBI had probable cause to issue a warrant for Mr. Tikhomirov's arrest. If the evidence is adequate, he will be bound over to federal grand jury.

The FBI complaint specifically charged Mr. Tikhomirov with espionage since Jan. 4, 1968, "in the western district of Washington and the southern district of New York and elsewhere... with agents and employees of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and with other persons unknown... to obtain documents, writings and notes connected with the national defense with the intent and reason... that the information would be used to the advantage of... the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

The FBI said Mr. Tikhomirov was employed by the UN Secretariat as a translator. Born in Gorki, he came to this country in June, 1963, and lives with his wife and daughter in the Excelsior Hotel in New York City.

### No Immunity

Because of his status as a Soviet national employed by the UN—at an annual salary of \$14,000 or \$15,000—he is not protected by diplomatic immunity and faces a possible sentence of ten years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. A spokesman for the UN said the organization did not plan to send anyone to Seattle.

The arrest was the first involving suspected Soviet espionage in the Seattle area since a Russian naval Lieutenant, Nikolai Gregorovich Redin, was arrested in 1946.

Redin was accused of obtaining secret information about the construction of a U.S. Navy submarine tender.

He was acquitted of the charge by a federal court jury here and returned to Russia in late 1946.

## Italy Premier Quits to Spur New Coalition

By Robert C. Doty

IR, Feb. 8 (NYT)—Premier Giulio Andreotti on his way to submit his resignation.

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## road EEC Accord Viewed as Basis for Federal Europe

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHTON, Feb. 8 (NYT)—The governments of the European Economic Community have just up the loose ends of one of most significant agreements—the Treaty of Rome.

They have set up the base for a new federal structure in a much package of compromises set in what is now almost the federal EEC manner—the all-marathon.

They issues were involved, such as the power of the European Parliament, had been cause of crises in the past.

The first time the community will have its own financial resources as industrial tariffs and levies and a percentage of net taxes collected by the national governments are put into effect, it will be a more than \$4 billion-a-year fund for financing community programs, chiefly agricul-

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OUCH—Golfer Doug Sanders (center) holds his head after being struck by a golf ball hit by Vice-President Agnew (right). Offering sympathy is Bob Hope.

## Agnew as a Golfer: Ask His Partner

By Ross Newhan

PALM DESERT, Calif., Feb. 8.

Preparing to tee off in the fourth round of the Bob Hope Desert Classic at La Quinta Country Club yesterday, professional golfer Doug Sanders shook the hand of the Vice-President of the United States, and said:

"Well, sir, are you looking forward to today's round?"

"Yes," replied Spiro Agnew. "I'm looking forward to it with great trepidation. Those people lining the fairways are living dangerously."

Mr. Sanders smiled, and said,

"Perhaps we could issue hel-

metals."

Ironically, it was Mr. Sanders who required the helmet, for he was hit in the head by Mr. Agnew's second shot, a sliced 3-wood, that prompted one member of the gallery to ex-

claim:

"The Vice-President must think Sanders is a Democrat."

"Came Out of Nowhere"

The shot that struck Mr. Sanders above his left temple came moments after Mr. Agnew, playing in a foursome that also included Bob Hope and Sen. George Murphy, R., Calif., had

hooked his drive off the first tee.

That shot sent spectators on the left side of the fairway ducking for cover. The ball came to rest on the edge of a road and the gallery bravely closed around it.

Mr. Sanders was walking up the middle of the fairway and the crowd blocked his view of the Vice-President's next swing.

"It was like the ball came out of nowhere," said Mr. Sanders later. He was not seriously injured. "Now I know how

Continued on Page 2, Col. 2.

## Enoch Powell Gets Irish Up

ENNISKILLEN, Northern Ireland, Feb. 8 (Reuters).

Enoch Powell, the outspoken British Conservative member of Parliament, last night sparked off another controversy with a suggestion that Britain should treat the people of the Irish Republic as foreigners.

Mr. Powell, whose views on racial questions have aroused fierce argument, said it was time to stop giving them the special privileges of British citizens.

He also urged that Northern Ireland be made a full part of Britain.

He told a political meeting that the Conservative party would see that a person from the Irish Republic would have no more rights "than a Frenchman, Russian or Australian" when it came to entering Britain.

He was acquitted of the charge by a federal court jury here and returned to Russia in late 1946.

## Democrats to Weigh Policy Of Full Vietnam Withdrawal

By R. W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT)—The Democratic Policy Council will be asked at a meeting tomorrow to advocate the withdrawal of all American troops, combat and noncombat, within 18 months.

The council, composed of more than 50 party leaders headed by former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, will debate proposals on a number of issues before publishing on Tuesday a summary of the party's position in 1970. The Vietnam proposal is expected to be a full part of Britain.

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## Plastic Paint Coating to Help End All Tooth Decay in U.S.

By Harold Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT)—A task force of the National Institute of Dental Research is working toward the elimination of tooth decay in the United States.

The idea is moving to the advanced research stage. The task force chairman believes the goal can be achieved within this decade, with public cooperation. The same year has also been expressed by others in the institute.

This would be no means throw the current generation of dentists out of work. It has been estimated that the 200 million Americans have about 800 million untreated cavities.

In the light of what is now known, the new cavity-free era would have three probable mainstays—plastic tooth paint, chemicals to kill certain bacteria in the mouth, and improved use of fluoride.

"There is no question in my mind, on scientific basis, that the disease is preventable," said Dr. Henry W. Schep, chairman of the institute's Caries Task Force. Caries is the technical name for tooth decay.

The new proposed federal budget would give the anti-decay research program an additional \$1 million for fiscal 1971, almost tripling its funding.

Among the proposed new methods, the tooth-painting idea appears particularly promising. The purpose is to seal the pits and fissures in the grinding surface of molars and bicuspids, which are the sites of most decay even in fluoride-treated teeth.

The coating is a liquid plastic

### Hard Line

If adopted by the council without substantial amendment it would constitute by far the most hard-line anti-war position ever taken by the Democrats, who have been fragmented by the controversy over the war. It would put the party well to the left of the Republicans and perhaps revive the war as a major issue in the congressional elections in November.

Some members of the subcommittee, whose chairman is W. Averell Harriman, the former United States representative at the peace talks, believe that attempt will be made to modify the draft by two factions.

They anticipate that some anti-war figures, such as Gloria Steinem, the New York writer, will push for immediate withdrawal, and that more conservative Democrats, such as Rep. James Wright, of Texas, will want to tone down the criticism of the administration.

Several Segments

But the subcommittee includes representatives from several segments of the party, which suggests that its resolution may win wide support at the council meeting.

The committee described President Nixon's phased withdrawal of American troops as "a desirable first step," but criticized the President for linking future withdrawals to the level of enemy activity and to the progress of the South Vietnamese in assuming the combat burden.

American interests, the resolution said, "require a firm and unequivocal commitment" to the American people that all U.S. forces be withdrawn from Vietnam. We see no reason why this withdrawal should not be completed within 18 months."

The President has been unwilling

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.)



AT THE SUMMIT—From left, Syrian Defense Minister Maj. Gen. Hafez Assad, Syrian Presi-

dent Nureddin Atassi, Egyptian President Gamal

Abdel Nasser, Jordanian King Hussein, the pres-

Austria	6.5	Libya	2.5
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 B.F.
Denmark	12.5 P.F.	Netherlands	0.5 P.F.
Finland	12 P.F.	Norway	1.75 P.F.
Egypt	12 P.F.	Portugal	0.5 P.F.
Germany	12 P.F.	Spain	1.5 P.F.
Great Britain	12 P.F.	Sweden	1.5 P.F.
Iceland	12 P.F.	Switzerland	1.75 P.F.
Ireland	12 P.F.	U.S. Military	30.15 D.
Israel	12 P.F.	Yugoslavia	3.00 D.
Lebanon	12 P.F.		

## Attacks Injure 12

## Israel Raids Near Cairo As Arab Nations Meet

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Feb. 8 (NYT)—Israeli fighter-bombers striking at targets in the vicinity of the industrial city of Helwan wounded 12 civilian employees of the El Nasr automobile works, Egypt's Ministry of the Interior reported today.

The Israeli planes, described as American-made Phantoms, attacked targets at Helwan, about 15 miles south of Cairo, and at Ismailia, northeast of Cairo, about 10 a.m.

Cairo's first communiqué on the raids said that seven civilians had been wounded in the Helwan raid and eight soldiers wounded at Ismailia. It was not clear whether the seven civilians first mentioned were in addition to the 12 automobile-plant workers.

There has been a growing expectation in Cairo that Israeli aircraft would start soon to strike at industrial and other strategic civilian targets as Israel's air war against Egypt intensified.

Phantom, Skyhawk Downed

One of the raiding Phantoms was shot down by MiG-21s northwest of Port Said, at the northern end of the Suez Canal, Cairo's military spokesman said.

In the afternoon, an Israeli Skyhawk was shot down during an attack on Egyptian positions along the southern sector of the canal and fell in flames on the eastern shore, according to a communiqué.

## Mrs. Meir Says Air Forays Expose Nasser as a Failure

By James Feron

TEL AVIV, Feb. 8 (NYT).—Premier Golda Meir said Friday that either it's quiet on both sides or there's bombing on both sides. "They can't have it both ways," she said.

Speaking in her Tel Aviv office, Mrs. Meir said Israeli planes would continue to strike well within the Egyptian heartland as long as Israeli forces continued to come under fire from across the Suez Canal.

"We're not bombing the interior to force him to make peace," Mrs. Meir said. "We go into the interior in order to make it well known

## U.S. Denies Sale of Jets Is Decided

(Continued from Page 1) administration—presumably the State and Defense Departments—had completed the "technical studies" on the Israeli request and had presented recommendations to President Nixon.

Israel is believed to have asked for delivery of the planes in 1971. The precise figures on the aircraft and on the volume and types of other war material Israel wants to purchase here have not been made public.

Last year, the United States agreed to sell Israel 50 Phantoms for a reported price of \$300 million, including spare parts. At least 25 of these have been delivered.

U.S. officials said that while Mr. Nixon promised Jan. 30 at his news conference that a decision on Israeli arms requests would be made within 30 days, he had not yet taken the formal step of submitting the question for an official decision by the National Security Council.

In this context, officials explained today, the administration was able to issue a "technical" denial. The statement that "no decision has been made," the officials added, does not necessarily indicate that a decision has not been made by the administration "in principle" in favor of Israel.

The officials also suggested that when President Nixon makes his public announcement, if he makes one, he might leave it unclear for diplomatic reasons when and under what conditions the aircraft would be sold.

### Report Disturbs Officials

According to U.S. officials, no decision of any kind has been made, however, on a parallel Israeli request for financial assistance—possibly in the form of credits for military procurement here.

Administration sources appeared disturbed that the report of the decision was published three days after Mr. Nixon replied to the note from Premier Kosygin.

The administration let it be known that Mr. Kosygin blamed the United States for the increase in Middle East violence through its support for Israel.

Mr. Nixon, according to U.S. officials, rejected the Soviet charges and proposed discussions both on a limitation of arms shipments to the Middle East and on a formula to end the Arab-Israeli conflict.

But, according to informants, he also made it clear to Premier Kosygin that the administration would continue supplying Israel with arms if this were needed for her defense. He had made the same point at his Jan. 30 news conference.

Although informants stressed that the Kosygin note appeared to have tipped the scales in favor of a decision to sell Israel the jets, the administration was said to be embarrassed over the report that it had decided to go ahead with the aircraft sale in the immediate wake of the Nixon-Kosygin exchange.

The desire here was to avoid the impression that the United States was acting to heighten the Middle Eastern conflict, even though the Israeli request is reported to have been receiving sympathetic reaction even before Premier Kosygin wrote Mr. Nixon.

### Pravda Criticizes U.S.

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today publicly ignored the Western Big Three notes on the Middle East and accused the United States of persistently building tension in the area.

Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, said in its weekly international commentary that "one can note a definite synchronization between expansion of military actions by Israel and the persistent refusal by the United States to promote peaceful political regulation" of the situation.

In another article, referring to increased American arms aid, Pravda said "Washington once again has shown its hand and disclosed it favors one side in the Arab-Israeli conflict. The decision means the open encouragement of the Israeli aggressors against the resolution of the Security Council to bomb Arab countries, occupy Arab lands, and persistently strengthen tension in the Middle East."

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## Lagos Bars Access to Jailed Clerics

### Irish Embassy Seeks Contact With 29

LAGOS, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The Nigerian government has not yet responded to a request for diplomatic access to 29 Roman Catholic priests and nuns who have been held in Port Harcourt for the last ten days, an Irish Embassy spokesman said today.

He said the federal government had been "made aware of the Vienna Convention" to which Ireland and Nigeria are signatories and which defines the right of access to nationals held captive.

She rejected the concept of a Palestinian state, saying there was no reason why Jordan could not serve that purpose.

It was the confrontation with Mr. Nasser that drew her greatest scorn, however. She spoke critically of his leadership and seemed to dismiss the chances of his ever making peace with Israel.

"People say to us, 'how do you expect Nasser to negotiate peace with you?' He's humiliated and he's frustrated."

"Well, what's he frustrated about?" she asked. "Because he tried to throw us into the sea and did not succeed? So I must have sympathy with him for his frustration."

### The Disadvantage

"Of course he's being humiliated. But then we have to ask ourselves—and I think our friends have to ask themselves as well: 'Are we supposed to sit on the canal and take the shelling?'

"When you compare what he has on his side of the canal and what we have on our side—I mean, we're at such a disadvantage. The Egyptians have a solid wall of men and tanks and guns and what not. What we have on our side is no comparison. So what do we do? Sit there and take it?"

Mrs. Meir was asked if she did not see a danger in encouraging an irrational Egyptian response to the deep penetration raids being conducted by Israeli assault aircraft.

"You're right. There is that danger," she said, but added that Israel had no alternative. Once the cease-fire was abandoned, Israel had to conduct its military actions as it saw fit, she indicated.

What if President Nasser fell? What would his successor be able to negotiate with Israel?

"He can't be worse," she said, "and he must be different. When Stalin left, it wasn't Stalin who followed," she added with a smile.

### Relief Effort Praised

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The U.S. government is "very encouraged by the positive attitudes Nigerian officials have taken" regarding relief efforts for Biafra, a U.S. official said yesterday.

The official said he was trying to bring pressure on the State Department to act in behalf of Sister Vivien Votruba of Duluth, Minn., a Maryknoll doctor, who is among 28 other missionaries still awaiting trial in Port Harcourt.

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## Agnew as a Golfer

(Continued from Page 1) those guys ducking bullets in Vietnam feel.

"Actually, with the big crowds, I knew somebody was going to get hit, but I never dreamed it would be me. I said to the Vice-President, 'You know, sir, I've been playing poorly recently, but you didn't have to do this to me.'

When Mr. Agnew saw the ball strike Mr. Sanders, he covered his face with his hands and then rushed to the side of the professional. Mr. Sanders wiped away a small amount of blood, assured the Vice-President he was fine and play continued.

From that ominous beginning, Mr. Agnew's golf improved only slightly. Carrying an 18 handicap, the Vice-President told Mr. Sanders, "A 30 handicap wouldn't be enough. I've been playing only about once a month."

The day was warm (65 degrees) and the gallery that fol-

lowed Mr. Agnew's foursome was estimated at 3,000. Members of the Secret Service patrolled the fairways, but the Vice-President walked as close as he could to the ropes, smiling and shaking hands with the spectators.

After striking Mr. Sanders, Mr. Agnew hit a spectator on the knee with his tee shot on the third hole and added a flourish to the front nine by missing the ball completely as he attempted to drive on No. 8.

The Vice-President got his only par on the tenth hole, and picked up his ball on more holes than he finished.

When the round was over, Mr. Hope said, "If you think the Vice-President was on tour when he went to Asia, you should have seen the amount of ground he covered today."

Mr. Agnew received a standing ovation from the fans in the bleachers when he left the 18th green. He refused to divulge his score.

"Well," he said, "at least the weather was beautiful."

Mr. Sanders finished with a par 72, a remarkable round under the circumstances.

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## Resigning Democratic Head sums Up the Party's Plight

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—He does not know who will take over the leadership of the debt-ridden party.

However, he said that he would leave his successor with "cash on hand" after what he described as a successful fund-raising dinner in Miami.

But, according to party sources, the Miami dinner last Thursday barely netted the national party \$30,000. Moreover, the proceeds of that hapless affair reveals just how narrow is the party's financial base.

Fewer than 600 contributors came from outside Florida to eat, drink and support the party. Between a fourth and a fifth of them, moreover, were from a single state—Texas.

There were some curious names among the Texans present. One was H. Ross Perot, the Dallas billionaire who achieved prominence by trying to deliver Christmas gifts to American prisoners of war in North Vietnam. Mr. Perot voted for President Nixon in 1968 and according to one account, came to the Democratic event partly to show that his "united we stand" crusade is not an adjunct of the Republican party.

Another Texas billionaire not customarily present at public political fund-raising events but who came to Miami was Clint W. Morrison Jr.

Their presence along with a hundred or so other Texans is attributed to the influence of Robert S. Strauss, the national committeeman from the state, a conservative who has publicly disagreed in the past with the liberal direction in which Sen. Harris tried to lead the party. He is, however, a close friend of Sen. Harris who wanted to help the chairman climb a bit out of the financial hole.

It proved to be a short climb. Much of the \$300,000 net will go for operations of the national headquarters. Little will be left over to retire the staggering debt run up in the 1968 presidential election and in the pre-conviction campaigns of Hubert H. Humphrey and Robert F. Kennedy.

For a variety of reasons, Democratic money simply has dried up. There are 25 crucial Senate races this year, and Democratic candidates are scratching hard to finance their own campaigns. Their desire that none of it filter into national headquarters was the reason Sen. Harris had to cancel the national television hook-ups for the Miami gala.

About \$1 million of the debt originally was owed to wealthy contributors who came across in the campaign's closing weeks when it appeared Mr. Humphrey was gaining on Mr. Nixon. They are not, as one party official explained, people who go to bed hungry at night. They either lent or gave large sums, some of which have been repaid.

The remainder of the debt is being painfully negotiated. Tough cuts are bills from airline and telephone companies, which cannot settle for less than full payment without being accused of making illegal political contributions.

And there's one \$700,000 debt that is particularly irritating. It's for air-conditioning at the International Amphitheater in Chicago where, in August, 1968, the Democratic party held a convention it would just as soon forget.

**Crime and Hunger**

Philip Hart of Michigan, in Detroit with police and pens concerned about crime, of the moving episodes of the year was the plea of a white sergeant to end hunger in inner city areas where he is.

Washington, Sen. William Proxmire of Wisconsin, called for a reordering of priorities spending more on domestic issues.

He emphasized was on youth and looks, although one of the lookers, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, was by own decision not on the program.

At the end did the partyers come to sum up. Speaker John W. McCormack, 78, of Massachusetts, appeared alone to the young Democratic members "are emerging leaders because care about tomorrow more than themselves."

The majority leaders of Senate House, Sen. Mike Mansfield, of Montana, and Rep. Carl Albert, of Oklahoma, finished up, saying Democrats are for people, and criticizing President Nixon once more for vetoing the Health, Education and Welfare appropriation bill.

He of the real mistakes that been made by high government authority in this decade," Rep. Albert of the veto.

**FDR Jr. May Run**

For Governor of N.Y.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. said today he will seek the Democratic nomination for governor of New York if a poll now under way shows him to be his party's strongest candidate.

The son of the late President said the poll is being taken by "influential" Democratic leaders. Mr. Roosevelt ran fourth in 1968 as the liberal party candidate for governor. Mr. Roosevelt made the statement in a radio interview.

**Last Security Guard Leaves Alcatraz**

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8 (UPI).—American Indians assumed virtually unchallenged control over the former prison fortress of Alcatraz today as the government's one security force left.

John Hart, who lived on Alcatraz for 21 years, first as a prison guard and then as solitary watchman when it was abandoned as a jail seven years ago, left the island yesterday.

Mr. Hart agreed with the government there was no point in renewing his contract after the Indian invasion 11 weeks ago. The Indians claim the island by right of ancestral discovery.

**Even Rats Can't Take Rat Race Of Urban Life, Scientist Finds**

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 8 (AP).—A scientist at the University of Pittsburgh has been putting rats through the simulated rigors of life for the last 11 years in an effort to determine if noise and bright lights affect the health of people.

Dr. Joseph Buckley, chairman and associate dean of pharmacology, says his experiments point to a definite correlation between city life and high blood pressure and irritability.

Dr. Buckley had put about 5,000 rats through his "stress chamber" since 1958. The chamber, about the size of an office safe, is tipped with bright lights that flash alternately from the walls and loudspeakers through which come varied sounds of clanging bells, buzzers and something similar to the roar of a jet taking off. The chamber is buffeted about 140 times a minute to simulate commuter train or car ride.

Under these conditions, it was found the rats developed high blood pressure, a condition that appeared to be a permanent fixture even when the animals were removed from the chamber. After about a week in the chamber, the rats became irritable and unable to handle.

Dr. Buckley said that the only immediate way he could relate his findings to humans was through an experience he and an assistant had when the experiments first began, before the chamber had been sound-proofed.

Exposed to the same stresses as the rats, the doctor and a graduate student began to notice a rise in their blood pressure, accompanied by increasing irritability.



AFTER THE BATTLE—Police carrying fatally wounded airliner hijacker, Pedro Lenin Valenzuela, who was shot by disguised policemen who boarded the plane when it landed at Santiago, Chile, for refueling.

## 4 Governors In South Map School Fight

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 8 (UPI).—Deep South governors conferred about the "chaotic school conditions" in their states today and decided to meet with their congressional delegations in an effort to fight federal desegregation policies.

Govs. Albert Brewer of Alabama, Lester Maddox of Georgia, John Bell Williams of Mississippi and John McKeithen of Louisiana met for nearly three hours in the International Trade Center, then released a terse statement restating their opposition to some federal policies, especially busing.

The Pentagon, surprised by the amendment, has been forced to reduce sharply—and quickly—the number of foreign military personnel it had scheduled for training here.

The amendment, sponsored by Sen. J. W. Fulbright, D., Ark., limits the number for foreign military personnel trained in the U.S. under grant aid provisions of the military assistance program to the number of civilians who studied in the U.S. the previous year under the Mutual Cultural and Educational Exchange act—known popularly as the Fulbright program.

It forces the Pentagon to cut the foreign training program by 13 percent this year and 31 percent next year.

"We believe that the same standards for the operation of schools applied in other states should be applied in the Southern states. We resent the fact that we have been singled out in our respective states for punitive treatment," the statement added.

The statement also urged the people of the South to try to solve their problems through "orderly, democratic processes and not through violence."

There has been little or no violence since the Supreme Court's "desegregate now" orders began going into effect in the South this winter, but there have been big problems. Thousands of white students defected to private schools or no schools at all, teachers quit, and school officials have had to contend with refurbishing and relocation tasks.

After the statement was read, Gov. McKeithen emphasized that the governors were not fighting integration, but "forced integration."

"To say that you have to sit on the front seat of a bus even if you don't want to that's not America," said Gov. McKeithen.

**Dr. King's Father**

ATLANTA, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Rev. Martin Luther King, father of the murdered civil rights leader, described Gov. Maddox as "my brother" yesterday and said he was distressed over things the Georgia governor was saying.

Mr. King and nine other Atlanta ministers calling themselves the "disgusted clergy" issued a statement criticizing clergy. Gov. Maddox's suggestion that citizens should let the air out of school-bus tires or destroy school buses as a means of stalling desegregation.

The restriction does not affect the training of several thousand South Vietnamese, brought to the

In Georgia Jails

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., Feb. 8 (AP).—More than 300 blacks remained in jail last night in this racially troubled mid-Georgia town where Gov. Maddox planned to address a rally this weekend.

Warden J. T. Garner said about 200 remained imprisoned at the Washington County Prison work camp and 41 were at the county jail.

Most of the arrests were made Friday as blacks continued to demonstrate in violation of a court order and a curfew.

## Cleveland Mayor Pays Call on Pope

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI received the Negro mayor of Cleveland yesterday and told him, "I am sure you are of service to the entire community, not just to one section."

Mayor Carl B. Stokes, in Europe with a trade mission, called on the pope with his wife and a number of aides. Vatican sources described the 20-minute audience as very cordial.

Aides of the mayor quoted the pope's remark. They said Mr. Stokes replied that his election was evidence that "people of all races can accept one another."

## The Fulbright Amendment

## Foreign Scholars, Soldiers In U.S. Now on a 1-for-1 Basis

By Richard Homan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The United States now must educate Fulbright scholars and foreign soldiers in equal numbers as a result of an amendment quietly attached to the foreign aid bill before its enactment by Congress two months ago.

One Pentagon official acknowledged that the new limitation could be skirted either by training the foreigners outside the U.S. where many are already trained, or by shifting some to the service-funded programs under which South Vietnamese are trained.

**Levers for Funds**

According to some sources, Sen. Fulbright hopes the amendment will act as a lever to bring additional funding to the civilian exchange program, which he sponsored in 1948 but which has gotten little money in recent years.

The amendment may be only the start of a full-scale Congressional assault on the programs under which a third of a million foreign officers and enlisted men have been given military training by the United States in the last 20 years.

A House Foreign Affairs subcommittee, headed by Rep. Zablocki, is preparing to hold hearings on the program and Sen. Fulbright is expected to take a closer look at it this year.

The Pentagon says that military students are given an orientation to American government and traditions as well as technical military training.

"Beyond the purely military tactical considerations, formal training courses or orientation visits to U.S. training establishments, wherever they are physically located, contribute to an understanding by allied military personnel of American principles, society, institutions and ideals," a Pentagon witness agreed to acknowledge its complete independence.

Thus, as soon as the agreement is formalized in a matter of weeks, the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of America will drop three of its adjectives and become the Orthodox Church of America.

The patriarchate in Moscow, recognizing the end of a feud that goes back to the Russian revolution, will dissolve its tiny exarchate in the United States and recall its archbishop.

**Czech Asks Asylum**

PARIS, Feb. 8 (AP).—A Czech poet who had been serving as cultural counselor at his country's embassy here has requested political asylum in France, informed sources reported yesterday. He was identified as Ivo Fleischmann, who resigned from his embassy post Jan. 25.

**Trainees Dropped**

At the Pentagon, a colonel familiar with the program said that we haven't begun to figure where the cuts will be applied, or what the priorities will be.

Last year, 4,220 civilians studied here under the Fulbright program. This year, the Pentagon had scheduled 5,634 military trainees, but 714 are being dropped to match the civilian figure.

For next year, the Pentagon had scheduled 5,778 military trainees but the civilian program, caught in a budget squeeze this year, is sponsoring only 4,000, so 1,778 military training positions must be dropped.

The restriction does not affect the training of several thousand South Vietnamese, brought to the

**Obituaries**

## Charles L. Terry Is Dead; Former Delaware Governor

DOVER, Del., Feb. 8.—Charles L. Terry, 69, governor of Delaware from 1965 to 1968, and former chief justice of the Delaware Supreme Court, died Friday, apparently of a heart attack.

As governor, in 1968 Mr. Terry, a Democrat, sent National Guard troops to Wilmington at the city's request, when a riot broke out in the aftermath of the assassination of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

Within five days, however, Mayor John E. Basye asked Gov. Terry to withdraw the troops, but Mr. Terry kept them there throughout his term. He was defeated for reelection in 1968 by Russell W. Peterson, a Republican.

Mr. Terry, who campaigned for reelection on a platform of law and order, refused to pull out the guard until "police intelligence tells me it is safe."

"People," he said, "jump on one wagon and then another wagon, but my wagon has been consistent all the way through."

Merit System

Among his accomplishments as governor, he cited reorganization of the judiciary, a merit system for state employees and Delaware's first minimum-wage law.

A heavy-set six-footer, he was known as a quiet-spoken, courteous man. He was born in Camden, Del., and received his law degree from Washington and Lee University in 1923. At the university he played on the football

**Abe Attell**

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP).—Abe Attell, 85, the world

featherweight champion for 13

years at the turn of the century

and who was elected to boxing's Hall of Fame in 1955, died Friday.

**Mrs. Walter Winchell**

SCOTTSDALE, Ariz., Feb. 8 (AP).—Funeral services are scheduled

tomorrow for Mrs. Walter Winchell, 84, wife of retired columnist Walter Winchell.

Mrs. Winchell died Thursday following a short illness.

The Winchells recently purchased a home here.

## Mitchell Invites News Chiefs, Seeks to Calm Subpoena Row

By Henry Raymond

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (NYT).—Photographs of Time, Life and Newsweek magazines on the Weatherman faction of the Students for a Democratic Society. A week earlier, the Columbia Broadcasting System was subpoenaed for the uncut films and other material used for its news program of Jan. 6 about the Black Panthers.

Chicago's four major newspapers were also served numerous subpoenas by the government and defense attorneys for their files on the activities of radical political groups under investigation in that city last fall. A Daniel Feldman, a lawyer for the Chicago Daily News and Sun-Times, described the actions as "fishing expeditions."

## Congress Warm To Pompidou, Mansfield Says

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., said yesterday that Congress would welcome French President Georges Pompidou as the representative of "an old-time friend and ally" to which America will forever be indebted.

Sen. Mansfield said he knew of no opposition to Mr. Pompidou's scheduled address to a joint session of Congress Feb. 25. Several House members plan to boycott the session because of France's decision to deliver 100 jets to Libya.

"We look forward to honoring the president of a sister republic, an old-time friend and ally from whom we are separated by a federal grand jury in San Francisco."

The action came a day after it had been disclosed that similar demands were made late in October for the unedited files and

Mansfield told newsmen.

## Chicago Judge Bars Meeting Between Dellinger, Family

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The judge in the Chicago riot conspiracy trial yesterday angrily barred a meeting between defendant David Dellinger, who is being held in custody, and Mr. Dellinger's wife and children.

"I deny your motion, I deny your motion," U.S. District Court Judge Julius J. Hoffman, red-faced and angry, repeated to Mr. Dellinger's attorney who had asked the judge's help in setting up the meeting.

Mr. Dellinger, along with six others, is on trial on charges of conspiring to incite riots at the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

"I really respect you now, judge. You really have my respect," Mr. Dellinger said to the judge.

Defense Attorney Leonard I. Weinglass had asked the judge to instruct the U.S. marshals who are in charge of Mr. Dellinger to hold him at the building so he could meet his family.

In another development, the government rested its rebuttal case in the trial, which is more than four months old.

Defense attorney William M. Kunstler said that the defense had two witnesses and several items of evidence it wished to produce but would be unable to do so until tomorrow and asked for a recess until then. The recess was granted.

Washington Trial  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The federal judge trying nine anti-war protesters charged with ransacking the Dow Chemical Co.'s Washington office adjourned the trial abruptly Friday after a courtroom melee involving U.S. marshals, spectators and one defendant.

The trial continues tomorrow.

## Nader Opens 'Campaign GM' To Try to Influence Big Firm

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Ralph Nader yesterday announced "Campaign GM," an effort to influence what he called "private government"—exemplified by General Motors—in the public interest.

The effort includes a proposal to revise the charter of the world's largest industrial corporation to prohibit business activities that are "detrimental to the health, safety or welfare of the citizens of the United States."

Companion proposals would establish a "General Motors committee for corporate responsibility" and add three "public representatives" to the 24-member board of directors.

The campaign sponsors said they

### A Mystery Sound At Night Troubles Sleep of Romans

ROME, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—A mysterious noise has kept thousands of Romans awake at night for the past week.

The newspaper *Il Messaggero* has offered a prize to whoever can trace the origin of the nocturnal noise, which is likened to the purring of a giant cat, and is heard in several separate areas of the city.

The newspaper has received hundreds of letters and telephone calls with suggestions, including one blaming the Martians.

Other causes suggested by readers have been owls in the bell-towers of Rome's hundreds of churches, a major plumbing problem, the railways, and high-tension electric cables.

Scornful that after a week Rome's City Council has been unable to trace the noise, one woman called the newspaper to say: "It is the major sleeping his blessed sleep on the Capitol."

Meanwhile, as the hunt goes on, Romans are doing what they can to beat the noise with ear-plugs and sleeping pills.

### Train Wreck in Holland

UTRECHT, Holland, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—Thirteen people were injured—two of them seriously—when a local train ran into the back of the Paris-Amsterdam express as it was waiting at a signal near Dordrecht yesterday.

ADVERTISING

## FASHION OPENINGS IN PARIS

Invitation cards generally required

### COUTURIERS

NOW SHOWING

BALMAIN, 44 Rue François-Ier. Daily except Saturday: 3 p.m. CARVEN, 6 E. Pt. Ch-Elysées. 3 p.m. EKTOR, 4 Rue Cambon. 3:30 p.m. Guy LAROCHE, 29 Avenue Montaigne. Daily at 3 p.m.

IRENE DANI, 6 R. Chambiges. 3 p.m. HERCET, 88-100 Fg. St-Honoré. J. PATOU, 7 St. Florentin. 3 p.m. M. de RAUCH, 27 R. J. Goujon. 3 p.m.

MOYNET, 5 R. Royale. 3:30 p.m. TED LAPIDUS, STAV-F.-de-Serbie. 3 p.m. TORRENTE, 24 Av. Matignon. 3:30 p.m. Philippe VENET, 62 Rue François-Ier.

CORSETS J. BIELE, 34 R. Clément-Marot.

### FURS

CATHERINE J. GUILBERT, 28 Rue François-Ier. 75 Ch. Vly. 338-88-00.

### TOILE MODELS

La Maison Balzac, 78 Ch. Vly. 338-88-00.

## UN Issues Bleak Report On Children Says Poor Nations Must Have Aid

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 8 (NYT)—A study on the world's children warned this week that the number of sick, undernourished and uneducated youngsters will be "increased by millions" in the coming decade unless vastly increased aid is given to the poorer countries.

The warning was given by Secretary-General U Thant in introducing a report based on data collected by five UN agencies, and particularly the UN's children's fund, or UNICEF. It began with a bleak description from Henry R. Labouisse, UNICEF director, of the life expectancy of the one billion youngsters in the world's low-income countries that said in part:

"Every half minute, 100 children are born in developing countries. Twenty of them will die within the year. Of the 80 who survive, 60 will have no access to modern medical care during their childhood."

"An equal number will suffer from malnutrition during the crucial weaning and toddler age—with the possibility of irreversible physical and mental damage; and during this period their chance of dying will be 20 to 40 times higher than if they lived in Europe or North America."

"Of those who live to school age, only a little more than half will ever set foot in a classroom, and less than four out of ten of those who enter will complete the elementary grades."

Although statistics are sketchy concerning drug addiction, the study said evidence indicated that there had been an increase in these "new and alarming social phenomena" in many countries. It urged establishing therapeutic institutions to care for the youthful addicts.

The study specifically mentioned the increase among the young in Japan of "problem drinkers" and use of sleeping pills and analgesics; the preference in British urban areas for drugs, rather than alcohol, and the "alarming" rise in the use of narcotics among schoolchildren in towns in Scandinavia and the United States.

• The public also will despair of trying to cope with "excesses of corporate power" through government regulation and labor unions, and will increasingly turn away from such "intermediaries" to direct approaches.

• The campaign's effort to amend GM's corporate charter and elect "public" board members will put "moral pressure" on some institutions holding significant amounts of GM stock.

Among such stockholders, reporters were told, are Harvard, Princeton, Yale and Michigan State Universities, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. James R. Killian Jr., chairman of MIT, is a GM director.

Mr. Nader said that GM engines and plants contribute 35 percent of the total tonnage of air pollution in the United States and that its 1969 gross exceeded the annual budgets of all countries but the United States and the Soviet Union.

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Jed, in line

# Starting March 19, daily to New York: The Roomier 747.

The mighty "jumbo jets" were designed by Boeing to carry up to 500 passengers.

But the TWA 747 carries only 342. So there's more room. And more comfort.

And when you arrive in New York, you'll discover a brand new roomier terminal.

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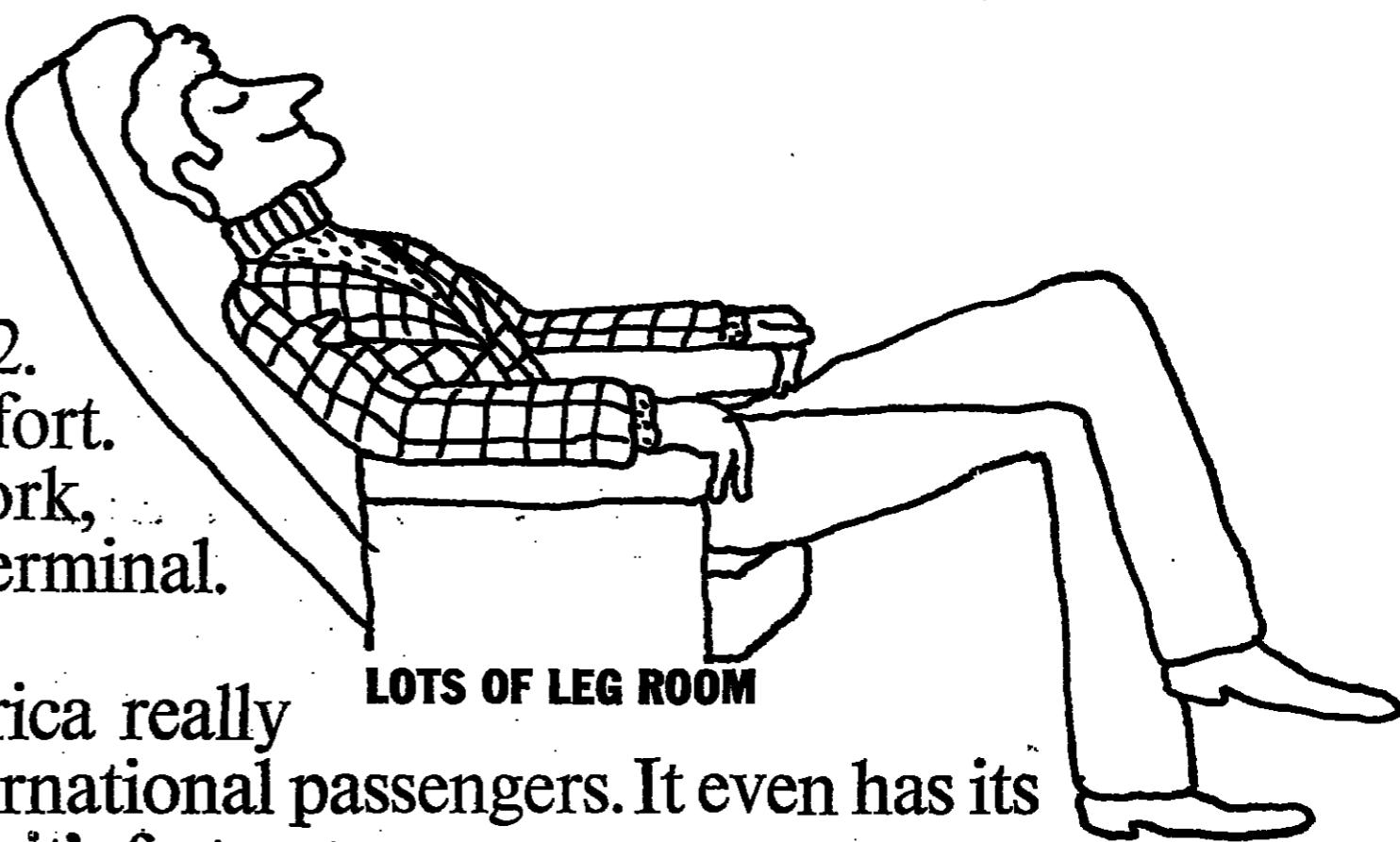
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JULY 1945



AT YALTA CONFERENCE—Front, from left: Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Josef Stalin.

## Yalta, 25 Years Later, an American View

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The two senior surviving participants in the Yalta conference, reminiscing a quarter of a century after that historic effort to shape the postwar world, set it as a landmark in United States diplomacy despite the criticisms it later faced.

It was 25 years ago this week that President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill met for eight days in wartime secrecy at Livadia, near the Black Sea resort of Yalta, from Feb. 4 through Feb. 11. The days and evenings of meetings—some involving all three leaders and some between Roosevelt and Stalin alone—produced three basic and still-controversial sets of decisions.

W. Averell Harriman and Charles E. Bohlen, the two ranking American survivors of the conference, agreed in separate interviews here that Roosevelt had no choice but to go to Yalta and sign the accords on Eastern Europe, the Far East and the United Nations.

On Europe, the conferees agreed to carve a defeated Germany into four occupation zones and to establish a government in Poland that would include non-Communists from the Polish government-in-exile in London. On the proposed United Nations, an accord was reached on the veto system in the Security Council and on the admittance of two Soviet republics, the Ukraine and Byelorussia, as United Nations members.

### War Against Japan

On the Far East, the Soviet Union pledged to enter the war against Japan three months after Germany surrendered. In exchange, Moscow was promised control of southern Sakhalin, the Kurile Islands, an occupation zone in North Korea and a naval base at Port Arthur, Manchuria. The United States and Britain also agreed to recognize Outer Mongolia as an independent entity.

Because of the war, the agreements were secret. They were not made public until 1947.

Both Mr. Harriman and Mr.

Bohlen based their conclusions about the conference on the facts that at that point in World War II Japan was still a power in the Pacific, the atomic bomb had not yet been tested, and the Soviet armies

lans as Charles and Mary Beard, as well as by many Eastern European leaders in exile. The other view, that the United States became too hostile to the Soviet Union, has been expressed by the so-called revisionist historians, basically economic determinists and critics of what they regard as American imperialist policy in the evolution of the cold war.

"People have tried to rewrite history," Mr. Harriman said, "but it doesn't matter. The fact is that these agreements were made, and the truth is that agreements cannot be enforced except through military action."

Mr. Harriman, now 73 years old, said, "The fact of the matter is that Roosevelt and Churchill made a supreme effort to come to an understanding with Stalin about the postwar world, but that the Soviet premier quickly 'reneged' on his commitments."

Mr. Bohlen, 65, who completed his long diplomatic career when he retired as ambassador to France in 1967, took the view that the map of Europe would look exactly the same today if the Yalta conference had not been held.

### Harsh Reality

Speaking at his office in the Georgetown section of Washington, Mr. Bohlen said that Eastern Europe became Communist "not from Western weakness but from the harsh reality" of the advancing Soviet troops.

Mr. Bohlen is writing his memoirs, including his role at the Yalta talks, where he served as the liaison official between the President and State Department officials in addition to interpreting for President Roosevelt.

The proposal for a conference of the three leaders to resolve postwar problems was born at their meeting in Tehran, Iran, in November, 1943. Mr. Bohlen recalled that the original plan was to hold a conference in November, 1944, immediately after the United States presidential elections.

The preparatory conversations were set in motion when Stalin sent a cable to Roosevelt on July 19, 1944—after Allied armies landed in Normandy on June 6 and the Soviet Union, fulfilling a Tehran commitment, attacked on the eastern front to prevent Germany from shifting troops to the west.

Mr. Harriman noted that this was one wartime agreement Stalin kept.

As he sat in the living room of his house in Georgetown, Mr. Harriman recalled the other day that after Yalta Poland became the most frequently discussed topic of his many meetings with Stalin.

### Friendly Neighbors

The premier, he said, argued that the Soviet Union must have "friendly neighbors." To Stalin, he said, a "friendly government" meant a government fully controlled by the Soviet Union. But Mr. Harriman remarked, "it is easy now to criticize Roosevelt and Churchill for accepting the terms we subsequently found to have meant other things" to the Russians.

Mr. Harriman added that he had been "less optimistic" than Roosevelt that the agreements in Europe would be carried out by Moscow. But, he said, "if we hadn't had the Yalta agreements, we would have been blamed for all the postwar tensions."

Both Mr. Harriman and Mr. Bohlen remarked that Stalin seemed surprised to discover that the advancing Soviet armies had not been met with "sophomore" by the people of Eastern Europe—both of them considered the premier to be sorely lacking in understanding of the European political situation—and both felt that his discovery may have led him to move to take over the Eastern European nations.

Mr. Bohlen said he was amazed at Yalta that Stalin hardly argued when the European agreement was being reached.

"This struck me suspiciously," he said. "I thought Stalin would offer all sorts of argu-

## Yalta, 25 Years Later, a Russian Comment

By Bernard Gwertzman  
MOSCOW (NYT).—Vladimir M. Pavlov, for many years Stalin's interpreter, remembers an ailing Franklin D. Roosevelt doing his best "as arbiter and conciliator" to ease the tension between Stalin and Winston Churchill at the Yalta conference 25 years ago.

Recalling the last Big Three meeting attended by Roosevelt, Mr. Pavlov noted in an interview that Churchill and the Soviet leader often quarreled in public at plenary sessions and formal dinners during the week-long conference from Feb. 4 to 12, 1945.

"Sometimes when the atmosphere became quite acute between the two men, President Roosevelt would introduce some seemingly unimportant or seemingly irrelevant commentaries, or crack a joke, and the atmosphere of the meeting would be relieved," the interpreter said.

"There seemed to be more understanding between Roosevelt and Stalin," Mr. Pavlov said. But he denied that Stalin won major concessions from the American president who was to die two months later.

### Concessions Issue

"It was asserted in the United States after Roosevelt's death that he made too many concessions to Stalin at the conference. I believe that more concessions were made by the Soviet delegation than by the British or American delegations," the interpreter said.

Mr. Pavlov, a short, still bouncy man of 54, said he had not been trained as a profes-

sional interpreter but had worked as a Foreign Ministry official in the secretariat of Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov and interpreted for both Mr. Molotov and Stalin.

He said that after the war he became head of the British desk in the Foreign Ministry, then a worker in the apparatus of the Communist party's Central Committee, and was elected as a candidate member of the Central Committee.

But like many men with close ties to Stalin, he dropped out of the limelight after Stalin's death in 1953. Mr. Pavlov said that since 1954 he has been chief editor of Progress, a publishing house that specializes in foreign translations of Soviet books.

Mr. Pavlov was interviewed Friday in his large but spartan office at Progress.

He limited his description of Stalin's personality to a few sentences and refused to be drawn out further.

"My impression of Stalin was that of a man who possessed a good sense of humor but one also derived the impression of his power and ruthlessness alongside his humor," Mr. Pavlov said. "Sometimes he was even rude in his manner."

Of Mr. Molotov, now in retirement since his fall from power during the leadership of Nikita S. Khrushchev, Mr. Pavlov would only say that he was "competent" and someone who closely advised Stalin in private at the Yalta and other conferences.

Mr. Pavlov said he could never forget how changed Roosevelt looked when he ar-

rived at the Saki airport in the Crimea on Feb. 3, 1945, for the start of the conference the next day.

### FDR 'Looked Ill'

"I had met Roosevelt in 1942 when Molotov went to Washington for talks with the President. But this time, I noticed how ill he looked when he arrived in the Soviet Union. He was let down to the ground in an elevator from the plane and then placed in a jeep and sitting in the jeep, received the guard of honor," Mr. Pavlov said.

"But one saw with what courage and endurance he bore his affliction. Despite his illness, his mind was absolutely clear and his memory was beyond any reproach," he said.

Reading from several pages of handwritten notes, Mr. Pavlov said:

"I say this because after his death many reactionary circles in the United States attacked Roosevelt for the allegedly great blunders he made at the Crimean conference and for the excessive concessions he was supposed to have made to Stalin."

"On the contrary, in many cases Roosevelt displayed great statesmanship and foresight... at plenary sessions as well as at formal dinners. Roosevelt, in addition to explaining the American position, usually proved to be the arbiter and conciliator between Stalin and Churchill."

Mr. Pavlov said the most important "concession" made by Stalin concerned the voting

procedures for the United Nations Security Council. The UN Charter was adopted in San Francisco two months later, and until Yalta there had been disagreements over whether the veto in the council should pertain to all matters, as the Russians wanted, or only, as adopted, to substantive issues.

On the most controversial issue at the conference—the Polish question—which critics have said was resolved in such a way as to guarantee Communist governments not only in Poland but in all Eastern Europe, Mr. Pavlov said: "This was a difficult question, but I think it was settled successfully at the conference."

"And if there were any critical remarks afterward they were mainly due to the fact that the British and Americans departed from the terms set forth from the Crimean protocol," he said.

Reading from his notes, Mr. Pavlov said that the Yalta conference contained "another interesting question" that he said is "not dealt with extensively." This, he said, was Indochina.

He contended that the seeds for future U.S. involvement in Vietnam arose from the first secret meeting held between Stalin and Roosevelt on Feb. 4.

"I remember it very well... Roosevelt censured France for the state of affairs in Indochina. He said that the French were doing a poor job of administering that colony with the result that the situation had gone from bad to worse."

Mr. Pavlov said Roosevelt suggested making Indochina a trusteeship.

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Page 8—Monday, February 3, 1970

## Clearing the Cold War Debris

The bid by Sens. Mathias and Mansfield for cooperation of the President in working out a new understanding as to how American forces will be used abroad merits thoughtful consideration at the White House. What they are saying is that Congress is determined to reassess its constitutional role in deciding the basic issues of war or peace and at least some of the ancillary issues involving the national security. But they are not trying to upset the President's Vietnam policy, and they want to work with him in making a new start toward partnership in this difficult area.

Majority leader Mansfield has greatly strengthened the Mathias resolution by standing with the young senator. They would like to wipe out the Tonkin Gulf Resolution in which Congress seemed to recognize power in the President to make war in Vietnam without giving him any specific authority to do so. In its place they would put a resolution affirming the President's determination to seek a political rather than a military solution in Vietnam and endorsing his plan to withdraw all the American forces from South Vietnam as soon as feasible.

Along with the Tonkin Gulf Resolution would go what Mr. Mathias calls "the legis-

lative and conceptual debris of the fifties." His reference is to the other resolutions on the books authorizing the President to use force, if necessary, or suggesting that he use force if he thinks it necessary, for the defense of Formosa, the Middle East and the Western Hemisphere (against aggressive or subversive activities on the part of Cuba). None of these historic documents is properly related to conditions existing today. The majority leader and the senator from Maryland are saying that they should not be left lying around for possible application to different future emergencies. Congress is quite capable of looking at any future emergency, when and if one arises and of granting whatever new authority might then be deemed necessary in the light of current attitudes and the new concept of congressional responsibility.

In our view, the case is very strong for making a new start. Clearing away this debris from the cold war would have the added advantage of improving the atmosphere in which the current discussions with the Soviet Union and China are being carried on. It is difficult to see how the White House can refuse to participate in a cooperative venture that is so directly related to the attainment of peace and security in the years ahead.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Jets for Israel

President Nixon's decision to supply Israel additional jet warplanes and other military materiel is a tragic necessity. It is a forced reply to the threats contained in Soviet Premier Kosygin's recent note to Washington. The President's action is also in part a response to the appearance of France as a major new supplier of warplanes to the Arab Middle East, combat craft that are virtually certain to be used against Israel if the present dangerous trend continues.

As has happened so often in recent years in regard to the Middle East, the Kremlin policymakers who framed the Kosygin message miscalculated. The Kosygin note sought to pressure the United States, to force this country to try to curb Israel's highly effective blows countering the "war of attrition" proclaimed, initiated and conducted by Moscow's client state, Nasser's Egypt. The club used to exert this pressure was the threat of stepped-up Soviet aid to Nasser. Against the background of this country's oft-repeated and bipartisan record of support for Israel's existence, President Nixon had no alternative but to reject this attempt at diplomatic blackmail and—despite the perfunctory State Department denial—take the unhappy decision he did.

Unavoidable as the White House response was, there is no question of the increasing danger in the Middle East in the wake of

what now looks like another round of escalated arms deliveries to this explosive region. Nor can it be overlooked that this latest evidence of American support is likely to encourage intransigence among the Israelis as they consolidate their hold on the occupied areas.

Fortunately, there is still time to reverse the increasingly threatening tide of developments in the Middle East. The warplanes involved in the President's latest decision are not to be shipped until next year, so that there is still the possibility—admittedly not very large—that a change for the better in Israeli-Arab relations could remove the necessity to implement the Nixon decision. In his reply to the Kosygin note last week, the President outlined what was in effect a three-point program for de-escalating Middle East tension. He called for immediate discussion of the arms embargo this country has long sought, for an appeal to both Israel and Egypt to restore the cease-fire, and for an affirmative Soviet response to recent American peace proposals.

That program points the way toward reduction of tension and an end to the fighting, developments that are at least as much in the fundamental interests of the Arabs and the Soviet Union as of Israel and the U.S.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Ominous Similarity

Although the comparison is sad, what is now going on in the Middle East happened in Spain during its civil war just before the second World War broke out. This similarity with the Middle East crisis creates forebodings, especially when the Vietnam war has not yet ended: Israel calls in Jews from all over the world. The Arabs call in Soviet pilots. The big powers intervene and threaten openly and test their armaments in the area.

—From *Akropolis* (Athens).

### 'Lonely Critic on the Left'

Like a great many French Communists, Mr. Garaudy was shocked by the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia. He had been engaged for some time in rethinking Marxist doctrine in modern terms, more relevant to Western European society, and had seen developments in Czechoslovakia and in Italy as good examples of this process in practice. The shock was all the greater, therefore, when the Czechoslovak experiment was crushed.

The party in France also reeled, and felt obliged for the first time in its history to express public disapproval of an action taken by the Soviet Union. But the leadership rapidly came round to accepting the "normalization" imposed on Czechoslovakia and has since then sought to prevent further

criticism of the Soviet Union from its ranks. It is precisely the treatment [ouster from the leadership] by the party of Mr. Garaudy which makes the prospect for its achieving any degree of political power so remote. The party's only practical recipe for winning national support is to form an alliance with the non-Communist left. But quite apart from disagreeing with the rest of the left on every major issue of foreign policy, the party's intolerance toward its own adherents is too rigid to allow any such alliance.

Some people, like Mr. Garaudy, are ready to learn from experience. But there are others who are not, and they, in France at least, are heavily in the majority.

—From the *Times* (London).

### 'Achtung!'

Ford Motor Company workers are becoming alarmed at the increasing amount of work sent from Britain to Ford's of West Germany. Technical staff have decided to ban overtime and to work to rule in an attempt to force the company to disclose just how much work is being farmed out to Cologne.

British Ford workers must be about the only group of people surprised by a shift of resources and responsibility to the strike-free Germany factory. Their present action is likely to intensify the process.

—From the *Sunday Telegraph*.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 9, 1895

PARIS—The German Reichstag, which refused to permit the prosecution of one of its members who failed to rise when cheers were given for the Emperor, has also refused to increase the disciplinary powers of its president. The refusal is as yet only provisional, since it emanates from a committee whose decision must be ratified by the Reichstag itself; but it is believed in Berlin that the ratification is a foregone conclusion, and the resignation of the President of the Reichstag is announced as a consequence.

### Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 9, 1920

NEW YORK—Vans from overseas brought home from Europe last year bring to the total of 2,289 of whom 1,505 were French and 425 English, with the remainder divided among fourteen other nations. New Yorkers brought home more brides than men of any other state, having 346, and representing more than a dozen nations. There were among them a Prussian bride, a Portuguese, a Bavarian, a Romanian, a Pole, a Spanish, three Italian, two Swiss, six Welsh, 13 Scotch, 21 Irish, 64 English, 4 Belgian, 4 Luxemburgers and 223 French.



'What Do You Expect for a Lousy Ten or Twelve Billion Bucks?'

## Radicalizing the Radicals

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

**B**ERUIT.—Chaotic power struggles are corroding the effectiveness of the much vaunted Palestine Liberation organizations, thus justifying Israel's conviction that there is little but pinpricks to fear from the fifteen commandos.

The debilitating political warfare, both internally and between various commando organizations, is nowhere more apparent or significant than here in Lebanon.

Three months ago Lebanon tottered on the brink of revolution as its small army battled commandos from Syria. Today the deepening conflict between the Syrian-backed Al Saqqa and Yassir Arafat's el-Fatah (the most genuine of all Palestine liberation movements) has had the effect of strengthening Lebanon's government by weakening the hold of the movement on Lebanon's Moslem population.

Fragmentation of viciously competing liberation outfits is partly the result of political radicalization. Arafat's el-Fatah, for example, began with a single non-ideological goal—regaining Arab homeland in Palestine by driving Israel out.

The single object of freeing the Arab homeland of Palestine, his financial support naturally enough comes from more moderate Arab regimes—Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the new nationalistic government of Libya (intensely hostile to such leftist ideologies as Baathism and Soviet Communism) and the Maghreb states of Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco.

But his greatest supporter today is still Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser who, though concerned over Arafat's popularity, is far more worried that the hated

BA'ATHISTS in Syria and Iraq might capture control of the liberation movement.

Despite Nasser's support, Arafat's appeal with the refugees is declining and he may go the way of Kereny, outflanked by the radical extremists. Even if he does not the vicious feuding within the liberation movement, so typical of the feuding that prevents the Arab countries themselves from forming a workable alliance, is one more reason why Israel continues to hold all the important cards in the Middle East today.

## Blunder on the Left

By C. L. Sulzberger

**R**OME.—Despite the rumors which occasionally spice Roman conversation during still another Italian political crisis it would be a profound mistake to think there will be any departure here from legal, constitutional forms. There isn't going to be a coup d'état from the right and there isn't going to be a coup d'état from the left.

The real trouble-making strength of either extreme is minimal. One can safely say that the current stalemate will be settled after time and talk by the currently habitual formula—yet another cabinet including or tolerated by the four parties of the center and non-Communist left. These—the amorphous Christian Democrats, the divided Socialists, the tiny Social Democrats and Republicans—are condemned to stand together if they are to survive.

After the republic was firmly established following World War II it went through three phases: outright Christian Democratic domination by the church party, and the "opening to the right" by the church party, and the more recent "opening to the left." The aim of this last formula is to foster reforms sufficient to take the steam out of a Communist takeover threat.

### Musical Chairs

Unfortunately, the four-party alliance is as fragile that its leaders play interminable musical chairs, deciding who shall have which ministry and for how long. This odd arrangement, nevertheless, has a certain stability of its own which differs from the similar game once played in France's Fourth Republic.

The Syrian-backed Al Saqqa commandos, fed and paid by the leftist Baathist government (a leftist socialist regime) are also involved far more in operations against the Lebanese government than against Israel. Their goal is the export of Baathist ideology and the subversion of Lebanon, preaching social revolution.

The French system collapsed because of the twin cancers of Vietnam and Algeria and because there was available a leader eminently qualified to take power and supervise reform.

But there is no Charles de Gaulle in Italy; nor is there any disposition in the Italian Army to overthrow the regime. Alarmist tales like that of an extremist conspiracy with the Greek colonels are confined to the imagination of the Greeks and their leftward-moving oligarchs.

Experienced leaders of Italy's present coalition warn that even Communists in grey flannel suits who denounce their pro-Chinese extremists remain Stalinist enough to consolidate and retain power should they ever get it; they want to use democratic means to destroy democracy.

Italy will probably continue to be governed uneasily by the existing jarringly political structure for an indefinite period—but the coalition gradually edges further left. Whether this will system can ultimately produce new leadership and sufficient reform remains uncertain.

Maybe evident long-range dangers can be avoided in an expanded and more dynamic European Common Market. If not, in Italy itself there is less threat of violence than that a bored, ambitious, frustrated, non-Communist left will blunder into Communist embrace—from which there is no escape.

## Jerusalem: Threatened, Outnumbered, Defiant

By James Reston

**J**ERUSALEM.—By all the normal laws of geography, history and military science, the State of Israel should be in a state of deep anxiety these days, but it is nothing of the sort. It is surrounded, threatened, outnumbered and defiant.

The reason for this is perfectly plain. Of all the nations now firing off diplomatic notes about what to do in the Middle East crisis, Israel is the only one, with the possible exception of Jordan, whose national life is at stake. Premier Golda Meir is not at all worried or apologetic about the rising pitch of the war across the Sea, for the simple reason that she sees it as the only alternative to death.

There is an almost terrifying simplicity to this woman. She thinks she can control military power. She talks bombing strikes at Suez and outside Cairo as if simply part of an educational campaign to make President Gamal Abdel Nasser stop his mischief. He really must stop lying to his people, she says, as if he were a naughty boy she was taking by the ear to the woodshed.

### Isolated, United

It is an astonishing thing in these days of confused peoples and feeble leadership to come up with a nation where the people remain united for purposes they respect and have faith in one another and their leaders. In actual fact, the whole country is as isolated as a ghetto in a hostile land, yet inside the walls it is not only united but even happy.

On the Golan Heights, where the almond trees and the blood-red poppies are now in bloom, the young men and women of the frontier kibbutzim are still under fire and still putting their children in bed in underground bunkers every night, but they look down on the gleaming ponds and emerald fields of the Hula Valley and talk about how much better things are since the six-day war, now in its 978th day.

In the 1967 war, the Egyptians had four airfields in the Sinai desert, close to the Israeli border. Now they have been pushed back 250 kilometers (157.5 miles). This gives Israel an additional 20 minutes of warning against air attack and they talk about that 20 minutes as if it were a lifetime. Who needs more than 20 minutes?

### The Paper Crisis

Also, three Israeli airfields, which were within Arab artillery range before June, 1967, are now beyond its range and the Jordanians are no longer able to fire their big guns at the narrow waist of Israel and hit Tel Aviv.

The knife is no longer at their throat—it is at their back, their sides and their belly—and they have other problems, such as a vast potential Arab fifth column inside their borders, so what's new? The only really new thing, as they see it, is that things are better

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Letters may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

## Letters

### 'Greek Resistance'

I would like to suggest that Mary Blume stick to her usually impeccable straight reporting and avoid the temptation of dipping into politics with which she obviously is not familiar.

Her piece on Melina Mercouri (Feb. 2) was up to par except for the phrase about Melina "devoting her energy and magnificence" courage to the Greek resistance, which truly caused me to smile!

First of all because it doesn't take "magnificent courage" to put bombs on Athens' sidewalks and injure innocent people, which is about all the "Greek resistance" does; and second because the "Greek resistance" is virtually nonexistent owing to the total lack of support afforded it by the Greeks. And last but not least, because if I had anything to do with such activities I would be too ashamed to publicize it.

SALLY N. ABBETY

Athens.

### Ski Control

Why not an International Green Card for skiers, as for automobile drivers? The G.C. would mean the holder had passed practical and theoretical ski tests and is insured against damages caused by

MI TERRONO, Mallorca.

### Fighting Crime

Although Russell Baker's suggestion that President Nixon's program against crime in the streets be implemented by a return to public executions on TV, is sound and warrants serious consideration, he is apparently ignoring the basic cause of the problem. Most crimes-in-the-streets such as rapes, muggings, assault take place between pedestrians. It is obviously they who are at fault so why not do away with sidewalks and make walking illegal.

The Beverly Hills Police Department, which considers anyone walking its sidewalks after dark as sinister and deserving of questioning at least, would undoubtedly be happy to aid in setting up the mechanics of anti-pedestrian legislation and enforcement.

AL HILL

MI TERRONO, Mallorca.

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## Burns Takes Classic View New Federal Reserve Chief Testifies Before House Unit

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

ASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT).—Arthur F. Burns, the new man of the Federal Reserve Board, declined yesterday to give any clue as to when or by how much the Federal Reserve would relax its extremely restrictive monetary policy, but he pledged to "do whatever in my power to help the country prevent a recession."

Burns appeared before the Banking Committee in its first public testimony as Federal Reserve chairman. On the questions he took classic Reserve positions, little different from those of his predecessor, William McChesney Martin Jr.

At the first confrontation between Dr. Burns and Dr. John's long-time foe, Rep. Wright Patman, D. Texas, the mild-mannered chairman was cornered by the two exchanged friend-wives, and Dr. Burns invited Rep. Patman to come and the Federal Reserve. Rep. Patman said that was the first invitation he had received.

In specific questions, Dr. McChesney made these points: "He said his 'tentative' aim was to oppose use of tools over credit under authority recently given the President, but he would examine the item 'day by day.'

He vigorously opposed use of Federal Reserve credit to help housing, which he said "will lead to a disastrous situation."

He stressed in his preparation that "the single most important contribution to improving housing market conditions would be success in the present struggle to check inflationary trends."

In traditional central bank fashion, he said the "major responsibility" of the Federal Reserve is to "protect the value of the dollar and serve stable prosperity," rather than to help housing or other segment of the economy.

Despite the current inflation, he said, the United States has the best record of price stability "of any developed, industrial country in the world" in the last 20 years, and a good part of the credit for this is given to the Federal Reserve's monetary policy.

The Federal Reserve, for more



AP. Arthur F. Burns

## Treasury Secretary's Words Raise N.Y. Stocks, Bonds

(Continued from Page 5)

the active list as the stock weakened upon the publication of a surprise loss in the 1968 final quarter. The automaker said its loss ran \$4.4 million and the stock traded at \$4.4, the lowest price since 1963.

Later in the week, Chrysler shares recovered to close Friday at \$4.78. The net loss was 1.78 points and total volume 1,743,000 shares.

• The decision of the Supreme Court clearing the way for the merger of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Burlington Railroads, now expected next month.

• The vote by directors of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. to omit the quarterly dividend to conserve cash.

• The plan of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union to press for a 20 percent wage increase over a three-year period when cost-and-suit contracts expire on May 31.

• The British government's announcement that the U.K. gold and dollar reserves had risen by \$6.4 million in January, lifting the total to \$2.57 billion.

• The disclosure that two of Wall Street's largest brokerage houses had suffered deficits last year. Bache, reporting a loss of \$3.8 million for the nine months to last Oct. 31 and Francis L. Dupont incurring a loss of \$7.7 million for 1969.

• The report by American Telephone & Telegraph that 1969 earnings rose 7 percent to a record \$2.3 billion, up \$150 million.

• The 1 percent rise in steel production for the latest week, lifting output to 2,545,000 tons.

• General Electric's decision to raise appliance prices by 3 percent following its recent wage agreement, which some observers have hailed as non-inflationary and perhaps a pace-setter for other important industry negotiations this year.

All stock averages achieved moderate gains last week in a generally higher and more active market. It was the first rising market in five weeks.

The Dow-Jones industrial stock index was up 8.71 points to 762.77 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index advanced 1.31 to 88.33. The New York Stock Exchange composite rose 0.70 to 48.24.

Advanced numbered 931 for the week while 589 declined. New lows for 1968-70, however, far outnumbered new highs—380 to 2. Volume on the Big Board totaled 60.1 million shares, compared with 55.3 million the week before.

Chrysler soared to the top of

## Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 5)

with no upward surge in Big Board prices, what gains were scored among convertible Eurobonds tended to be on a selective basis.

The shadow of a failure on coupon payment, which had helped depress convertible prices, was lifted as Commonwealth United came through with its Feb. 1 payout. Reports here had been that the money—or advice that it was available—was late. Last week, Chemical Bank of New York, main paying agent on the issue, said cables advising European paying agents that the bank had received funds for the Feb. 1 payout were sent out at the start of business in New York on Friday, Jan. 30, or after 3 p.m. in Europe. There was no word on when the cables were actually received.

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## N.Y. Firm Offers Stock for Poor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP).—Rotodyne Manufacturing Co. of Brooklyn has offered to give away 50,000 of its authorized 500,000 shares of stock to alum community groups to finance projects to aid the poor.

"I'm not giving away something for nothing," said the company's chairman of the board, Sidney Zion. "I want the employees to feel that if they increase production and improve quality they will be part of it, that there will be real community participation."

The company, which makes devices to cut air and water pollution, is in the former Brooklyn Navy Yard, now a budding industrial park in the center of a run-down area populated largely by poor Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

About 80 percent of Rotodyne's employees are from the Brooklyn slums of Bedford-Stuyvesant, Williamsburg and Fort Greene. The company's stock was selling for \$5.75 last week.

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## 2 U.S. Lines Fined for Gifts In Campaign

### Each Ship Company Must Pay \$50,000

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Two large U.S. shipping companies were fined \$50,000 each—the maximum possible—in federal court Friday for making illegal political contributions.

American President Lines and Pacific Far East Lines were charged with violating a 30-year-old law forbidding corporations, labor unions or national bank from contributing to campaigns for Congress, the presidency or the vice-presidency.

Judge William Schweigt said the companies should expect severe penalties.

"In these days, when individuals commit civil disobedience for the sake of their consciences, and penalty is imposed by law to preserve social order, it seems clear that business corporations, which enjoy the benefits of that social order, should be exemplars of law abidance," he said.

The political candidates involved were not identified, but federal officials said they came from both the Democratic and Republican parties.

The U.S. Attorney's office said AP Lines contributed \$4,400 to the campaign of Sen. George McGovern, and P.F.E. gave \$4,400 for ten congressional races.

The U.S. Department of Justice termed the \$50,000 fines the stiffest penalties ever to be levied for illegal campaign contributions.

The U.S. Attorney's office said AP Lines recovered to close Friday at \$2.78. The net loss was 1.78 points and total volume 1,743,000 shares.

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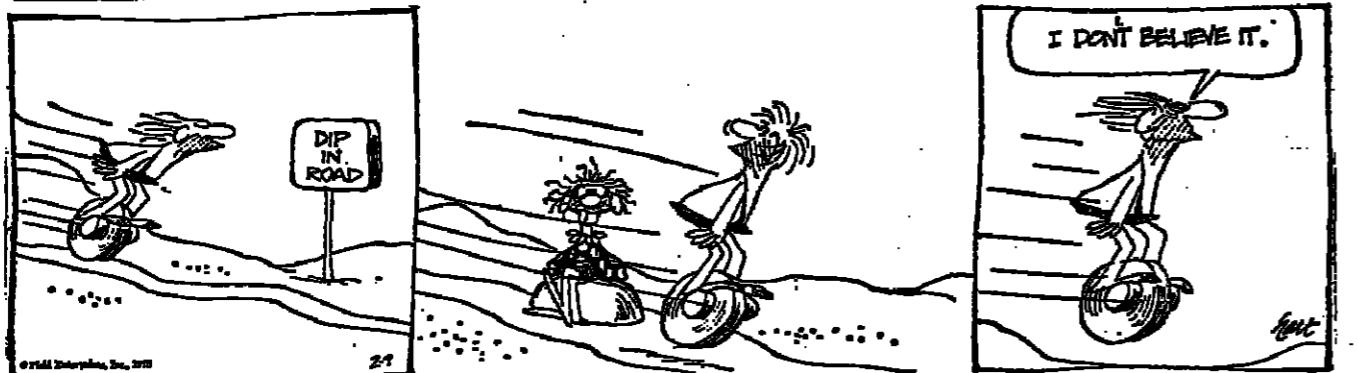
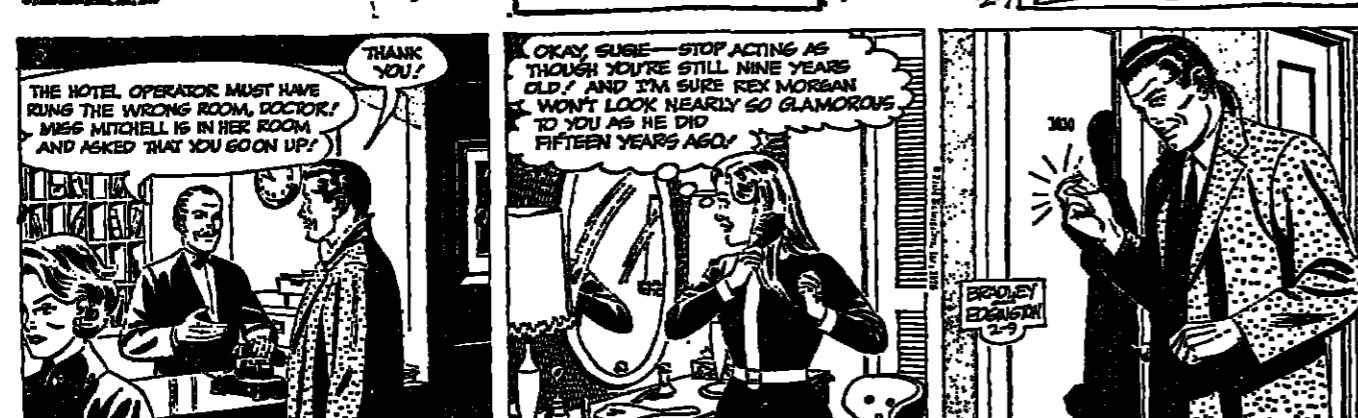
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## BOOKS

## PRISONERS OF CULTURE

By George A. Pettit. Scribner's. 291 pp. \$8.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

**I**N "PRISONERS of Culture," George A. Pettit of the Berkeley anthropology department modestly steps from behind the academic curtain, clears his pedagogical voice (somewhat), and performs to a slow-slow beat his own muted versions of the Desmond Morris dance and the Lionel Tiger rag. Half the act is extremely impressive. What is man? asks Pettit. Why, the sum of his evolutionary past. Where did that past begin? In the Olduvai gorge in Tanzania, East Africa, some 1,750,000 years ago, where australopithecines first reared up on his two hind legs. Who cares? We all had better, because just as amnesiacs need their identities, society, too, needs a background for its self-pride." That background had best coincide with the realities of human nature, which can only be discovered in the human past. If it doesn't, we may very well crack up. In fact, our plight today and the plight of our children (children being "the guinea pigs of civilization"), suggests that America is already well on the way to the mental asylum.

In other words, if Pettit's human history is a linear, progress toward dimly imagined goal, it is only an increasingly fancy on the same old killing ground. Ideals are frozen dreams, as we all know, and primal urges. War is a hideously absurd aspect of war, while the rolling pin and the cyclotron are qualitatively the same as the twigs manufactured by the Galapagos finch to harry grubs and cervices. Culture simply transmits new ways of doing a same old things. The change.

Except that we're out of ourselves, says Pettit. Among the 73 elements of culture common to every human society, existing or known to history, elements ranging from languages resolvable into linguistic components, cosmopolitan, our rituals, ethical moral and marriage-initiated laws to such details as: card games, rules of etiquette and attempts to control weather—"the American of social progress" is nothing absent.

Yet here we are. We've made a technological society, odds with "the family as a culture-promoting institution." Men work outside of the home, women have been relieved of the honor of their role as child raisers. Worst of all, Pettit's view, our comprehensive universal education has educated children and adolescents to such an extent that they have the opportunity to test themselves in adult roles and the smokes—processes that were essential, Pettit believes, to man's nature.

Moreover, animals are even smarter than they generally seem. And their so-called intelligence "is perhaps less clearly indicated by what they can be forced to do under experimental conditions than by what they do voluntarily under natural conditions when freed from all pressure, particularly that created by hunger pains." Animals have what scientists label, "for want of a better name, because of insufficient study . . . play potential." Animals freely invent.

This is a key point. For in Pettit's view, "the magnitude of this play potential, accompanying an extremely drastic loss of quadrupedal efficiency in an otherwise highly versatile physical body, precipitated the hominoids' [ape-men] interest in culture and converted them into hominids (modern men)." Therefore, "man, with a far

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt reads books for the New York Times.

## BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

North opened one spade, and East ventured a pre-emptive jump to four hearts. South doubled, and North rightly retreated to four spades, judging that his hand was of little value in defense against hearts. Four hearts doubled would have failed by two tricks, less than the value of a North-South game.

Four spades would have made at least 10 tricks. If East obtained a club ruff and shifted to a low diamond, North would have had to jeopardize his contract to make an overtrick.

However, South was in an optimistic mood and persevered with Blackwood and a six-notrump contract. West thought that it would be safe to lead his partner's suit, but events proved him wrong.

South captured the heart jack with the queen and led a spade to dummy. He played a club to the king, and subsequently guessed right, by finessing the club ten, judging that East would be short in clubs on the basis of his pre-emptive bid. This gave South four club tricks, five spade tricks, two heart tricks and one diamond trick for a total of 12.

The post-mortem centered on the possibility of defeating the contract by a different lead. West might have avoided the heart lead by considering that South was likely to have the ace-queen to justify his six-notrump bid. A diamond lead would have been disastrous, and even a strange club lead would not have helped: by taking club tricks followed by spade tricks, South can eventually squeeze East in the red suits. The conclusion was that only

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

West North East South

Pass 1 ♦ 4 ♦ Dbl.

Pass 4 ♦ Pass 4 N.T.

Pass 5 ♦ Pass 6 N.T.

Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart three.

—

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

**SILUSH** **PREFACE**  
**BRONTE** **LOVELAND**  
**LANDAU** **OPEBETTA**  
**ENDED** **TWIN PERU**  
**ADORE** **HINT RAN**  
**TONG MING PRINT**  
**LIANG POUNCE**  
**ARIADNE LOUNGED**  
**LENSINE BANTU**  
**AVISO DRUG POOL**  
**MET GEAR CARTE**  
**ERIC ELIA ABATE**  
**DEALATED TRITER**  
**ANTEATED ELLERY**  
**DEMOTED MOLDS**

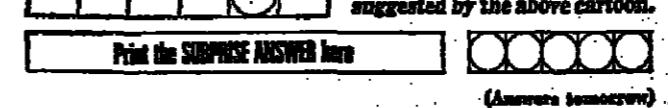
## DENNIS THE MENACE



"I GUESS IF IT WASN'T FOR ME, THIS OL' KITCHEN FLOOR WOULD NEVER GET WASHED!"

## JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's **JUMBLE** COLON GRIPS ECOLOGY LIZARD  
Answer: Words that tell you there might be something unusual about the sick bird—**ILL EAGLE**

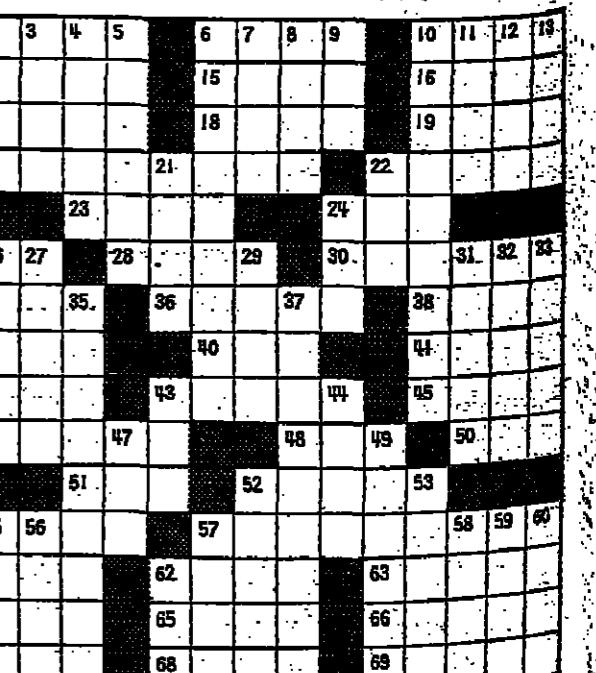
## CROSSWORD — By Will Shortz

**ACROSS**

1 Measures in printing  
2 Imogene and family  
3 Ten: Prefix  
10 Umpire's call  
14 Building clay  
15 Pres. for one  
16 Corn lily  
17 Slot-machine game  
18 Shoot  
19 Come upon  
20 Invent  
22 Boss's pride  
23 Implement  
24 Mutt  
25 Exclamations  
28 Strong current  
30 A while  
34 Valentines  
36 Hears praise on  
38 As well  
39 Hyde Park sight  
40 Italian's three  
41 Flooring  
42 Rue  
43 Nut tree  
45 Relative of etc.  
46 Punish by a fine  
48 — de vie

**DOWN**

1 Pasture animal  
2 Greek theaters  
3 Item for  
4 Repunzel  
4 Hair a night prematurely  
5 Elder  
6 Embolize  
7 Door sign  
8 Part of a bird's head  
9 Card  
10 Forked  
11 Central line  
12 Connect



Just in time

## Kidd Takes World Bronze Medal

## J.-N. Augert Wins Special Slalom

By Mike Katz

**VAL GARDENA**, Italy, Feb. 8.—The United States was an eye-pain, a toe plate and a hooked-toe away from dominating the slalom of the 1970 World Alpine skiing championships, which also counts towards the World Cup.

As usual, nothing stopped the French. Kidd and Jimmy Huesa finished second and third respectively in the 1964 Olympic slalom at Innsbruck, the last time an American man had taken a skiing medal.

How long is six hundredths of a second?

Hard-Luck Kidd

"Unthinkably quick," said Kidd, and unbearably long for the hard-luck 26-year-old University of Colorado graduate from Stowe, Vt., who is probably in his last season—certainly his last as an amateur.

Kidd, who has had a long history of ankle trouble (it caused him to miss the 1968 Olympics), has a recent history of back trouble. He pulled a back muscle last month and today it bothered him after the first run.

Don Henderson, the American men's coach, had even considered not letting him make the second

Federation Internationale de Ski 575-meter run. But after a massive Kidd posted the fastest time for the second leg, 47.84 seconds, for a total of 58.53 seconds.

Augert, however, who said he was "only as nervous as usual" before the second run, had the second best time of 47.88 seconds and his 11-second lead over Kidd after the first run was enough.

His total for the two legs was 1:36.47. Russel, second after the first run, had lost a toe plate on the second time down and had fallen.

Augert gave the victory signal and hopped into the stands, where he was kissed and hugged by the French women's team.

But starting fifth from last in the field of 50 was a skier ranked 11th in the slalom by the FIS. His name is Steve Lashrop, and don't forget it.

Lashrop fell at the third gate of the second run because "I was going too fast. He got too close, hooked a ski and it was all over. But at the start of the second run Lashrop was poised to become a gold-medal winner, the first in U.S. history in skiing."

Starting 35th on the first run, Lashrop was the third fastest skier.

On his way back up the hill, Lashrop, the kid nobody had heard of, paused to look at the score-board.

"I didn't want the kid to start thinking about gold medals," Merville said, "and lose his concentration."

Lashrop, however, said he was not at all nervous before the second run, when he knew he needed only 48.08 seconds for victory.

ARNOLD PALMER REQUIRED FIVE HOURS TO PLAY—AS DID MANY OTHER GOLFERS AT LA QUINTA—BECAUSE OF THE HUGE CROWD. HIS 69 GAVE HIM A TOTAL OF 271. HE WAS NOT SO DISTURBED AT THE SIZE OF THE CROWD AS WAS THE DEFENDER, BILLY CASPER, WHO BLAMED A NOISY, CAMERA-CLICKING FAN FOR A 7 AT THE FOURTH HOLE. CASPER CARDED A 74 FOR 281.

The pros get down to the nitty-gritty today. There will be none of the diversions furnished by the actors, and other amateurs. The cutoff score is 290.

The team of Hank Stram, Kansas City Chiefs coach, Bill Troy, and Ernest Bouillon tied for the winning low net of 54 with dancer Ray Bolger, the actor Chuck Connors, and R.A. Kelch.

One of the surprises was a 68 by Rick Rhoads, a former assistant to Claude Harmon, who tied for 25th last week in the Andy Williams San Diego Open. His 280 tied Gardner Dickinson.

George Archer, the Masters champion, Pete Brown, winner of the Andy Williams-San Diego Open, and Ray Floyd, the PGA title-holder, were among those who failed to qualify for the last round.

LEADING SCORES

Larry Ziegler	74-65-68-71—271
Bruce Devlin	75-68-70-71—273
Larry Hinson	75-68-72-71—274
Lee Trevino	75-68-71-71—277
Arnold Palmer	75-70-71-71—276
Steve Lashrop	75-70-71-71—276
Bil Billy Casper	75-70-71-71—278
Bob Murphy	75-70-71-71—278
Don Eise	75-70-71-71—278
Gardner Dickinson	72-69-70-71—280
Arnold Palmer	72-69-70-71—280
Lou Graham	72-69-70-71—281
Billy Casper	71-68-71-71—281
Miller Barber	70-70-70-71—281
Don Dossard	70-70-70-71—281
Bob Murphy	70-70-70-71—281
Don Dossard	70-70-70-71—281
Bobby Nichols	71-71-70-71—281
Chi Chi Rodriguez	70-70-70-71—281
Al Balding	74-68-70-70—281

## Meanwhile, in 4th Round of Hope Golf

## Ziegler Cards 71 for 2-Stroke Lead

By Lincoln A. Werden

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 8 (UPI)—

In relative obscurity, five from where most of the 13,000 us were watching Vice-President

Bob T. Agnew, Larry Ziegler shot

71 to keep his lead yesterday after the fourth round of the

25,000 Bob Hope Golf Classic.

Only a few hundred fans toured

the 6,765-yard Bermuda Dunes

course with the 30-year-old St.

ous pro, although he was the

tourney leader after the third

Ziegler's one-under-par round gave him a 72-hole total of 271 in the 90-hole event, two strokes ahead of Bruce Devlin of Australia, who shot a 70.

Larry Hinson, who won the New Orleans Open last year, scored a 71 at the Indian Wells course and moved into third place at 274. Lee Trevino posted a 71 at La Quinta Country Club (where Agnew played) for a 277.

## Maravich Racks Up 69,

## But Alabama Tops LSU

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI)—

There was no way Alabama could

not off Pete Maravich—not even

for the game was over.

Maravich poured in 69 points

last night before he was hit with

piece of ice thrown from the

ands as pandemonium broke loose

at celebration of Alabama's 106-104

victory over Louisiana State. The

incident took place as the final

quarter sounded and a short scuffle

roke out on the court.

Several LSU players were involved in the fracas, along with a Alabama cheerleader and a number of spectators. Police broke up the disturbance.

Maravich, the nation's leading

score with a 49.8 average, and the

all-time point-getter in college

anks, put on another of his one-

show before a sellout crowd of

15,043 who watched the game at Tuscaloosa, Ala. Maravich had

iven LSU an eight-point lead with

42 left to play, but the Crimson

ide was not to be denied. Led

by Jim Holland, who scored 30

oints and Bobby Lynch, who hit

21, Alabama stormed from

hind to win their third consecutive game.

Top-ranked UCLA, behind Henry

Hoyle's foul shooting, downed

Washington, 66-56. Billy

ho scored 18 points, made nine of

15 free throw attempts to lead the

runts to their 17th straight

ctor.

South Carolina, ranked No. 2, used

Clemson, 99-52, as John

coche scored 25 points and Tom

was added 22 and 25 rebounds

he victory left the Gamecocks

being hammered onto the ropes

## Saijo Outpoints Chilean in 15, Retains Featherweight Title

TOKYO, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—

—and into the corners, ducked and

battered his way out of trouble.

Only in the 15th round did Saijo

momentarily break through with

a left that sent the Chilean out

over the ropes. Stevens protested

that he had slipped, but took a

mandatory eight-count.

Stevens seldom scored well and

despite take it kept him in the fight,

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